

Questionbank Biology

Unit-V**Chapter-19. Digestion and Absorption****IMPORTANT POINTS**

- The biochemical process in which complex food converts into simple and absorbable substance with the help of digestive enzymes is called digestion.
- The diet substances include carbohydrates, lipids, proteins, vitamins, minerals and water.
- The human digestive track include mouth, pharynx, oesophagus, stomach, duodenum, small intestine, rectum and anal canal. Besides these certain accessory digestive glands like liver and pancreas are incorporate (d)
- In the process of digestion five types of gastric juices, enzyme and other substances are helps. In which saliva secrets from salivary gland, gastric

(1) Which enzyme is required for conversion of complex component to simple component ?

- (A) Hydrolytic (B) Migratory (C) Adhesives (D) Convertor

(2) Which components are assimilated in their original forms ?

- (A) Carbohydrate and Lipid (B) Minerals and Vitamins
(C) Protein and Fat (D) All above

(3) Which is the descending sequence of human digestive track ?

- (A) Mouth, Oesophagus, Small intestine, Stomach, Large intestine
(B) Mouth, Pharynx, Stomach, Duodenum, Small intestine
(C) Pharynx, Stomach, Duodenum, Oesophagus, Anal canal
(D) Oesophagus, Large intestine, Small intestine, Rectum, Anal canal

(4) What is the numbers of teeth in 5 years old child ?

- (A) 10 (B) 16 (C) 32 (D) 20

(5) What is the numbers of teeth in the lower jaw of 5 years old child ?

- (A) 10 (B) 8 (C) 16 (D) 5

(6) What is the dental formula of teeth in 5 years old child ?

- (A) $\frac{2123}{2123}$ (B) $\frac{2103}{2103}$ (C) $\frac{2003}{2003}$ (D) $\frac{2120}{2120}$

(7) How many total teeth are present in human jaw ?

- (A) 16 (B) 20 (C) 32 (D) 34

(8) How many total teeth are present in the lower jaw of human ?

- (A) 32 (B) 10 (C) 8 (D) 16

(9) Which teeth are not present in the jaws of little child ?

- (A) Canine (B) Premolar (C) Molar (D) Incisor

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- (10) By which name the joint of teeth in jaws is known ?
(A) Heterodont (B) Thecodont (C) Diphyodont (D) All above
- (11) Where does our mouth open ?
(A) Body cavity (B) Buccal cavity (C) Pharynx (D) Oesophagus
- (12) Presence of different types of teeth is known as.....
(A) Thecodont (B) Diphyodont (C) Heterodont (D) Permanent teeth
- (13) By what the crown of teeth is made of ?
(A) Dentine (B) Enamel (C) Cement (D) Aereolar
- (14) Which layer is not present in the teeth ?
(A) Pulp (B) Dentin (C) Mucous (D) Crown
- (15) Which part of teeth possesses nerve and blood vessel ?
(A) Pulp (B) Dentin (C) Crown (D) All abavs
- (16) Which type of teeth Human possesses ?
(A) Thecodont, Heterodont (B) Thecodont, bilateral
(C) Heterodont, Diphyodont (D) Thecodont, Temporary
- (17) Where does our Buccal cavity open ?
(A) Oesophagus (B) Salivary gland (C) Pharynx (D) Stomach
- (18) By which structure tongue is attached with lower region of buccal cavity in human?
(A) Bony (B) Frenulum (C) Muscular (D) Fibrous
- (19) Mention the correct pair for test bud present in the tongue.
(A) Fungiform, Filiform (B) Vallate, Simplicies
(C) Filiform, Complex (D) A and B both
- (20) Which of the following acts as a salivary gland ?
(A) Submandidular gland, Sublingual gland, Parotid gland
(B) Sublingual gland, SubParotid gland, Subclavian gland
(C) Parotid gland, Portal gland, Submandibular gland
(D) Subclavian gland, SubParotid gland, Sublingual gland
- (21) Which is the largest salivary gland of human ?
(A) Sublingual gland (B) Submandibular gland
(C) Parotid gland (D) SubParotid gland
- (22) Where the Submandibular gland is located ?
(A) Under the teeth (B) Under the bones of jaw
(C) Under the toungue (D) Anterior region of toungue
- (23) Where the Sublingual gland is located ?
(A) Lower region of toungue (B) Under membrane of the toungue
(C) Under the toungue (D) Anterior region of toungue

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- (24) What is the approximate length of pharynx in human ?
(A) 25 cm (B) 12.5 cm (C) 11.5 cm (D) 15.5 cm
- (25) What is the length of Oesophagus in human ?
(A) 12 to 15 cm (B) 12.5 to 15.5 cm (C) 23 to 25 cm (D) 20 to 28 cm
- (26) Which structure is present at the joining of small intestine and large intestine ?
(A) Sphincter muscle valve (B) Ileo- colic valve
(C) Pyloric valve (D) Muscular inhibiting valve
- (27) Duodenum is a part of
(A) Stomach (B) Oesophagus (C) Digestive track (D) Small Intestine
- (28) Which duct opens in Duodenum ?
(A) Bile duct (B) Pancreatic duct (C) Lingual duct (D) A and B both
- (29) By which name the longest convoluted part of small intestine is known ?
(A) Midgut (B) Ileum (C) Foregut (D) Hindgut
- (30) What are the approximate lengths of large intestine and small intestine respectively in human ?
(A) 1.5 meter and 2 to 4 meter (B) 2 to 4 meter and 1.5 meter
(C) 7 meter and 5 meter (D) 5 meter and 7 meter
- (31) From where the large intestine starts ?
(A) Foregut (B) Intestinal caecum (C) Appendix (D) Ileum
- (32) Which of the following is the smallest digestive duct ?
(A) Oesophagus (B) Large Intestine (C) Pharynx (D) Small Intestine
- (33) The layers of wall of digestive duct from inner to outer are.....
(A) Muscular layer, Submucosa, Serosa, Mucosa
(B) Serosa, Submucosa, Mucosa, Muscular layer
(C) Mucosa, Submucosa, Muscular layer, Serosa
(D) Mucosa, Muscular layer, Submucosa, Serosa
- (34) Which layer surrounds the cavity of digestive track ?
(A) Serosa (B) Muscular layer (C) Submucosa (D) Mucosa
- (35) By what the muscular layer is surrounded ?
(A) Serosa and Mucosa (B) Serosa and SubMucosa
(C) Mucosa and SubMucosa (D)) Mucosa and Serosa
- (36) What are Goblet cells ?
(A) Mucus secreting cells (B) Absorbing cells
(C) Enzyme secreting cells (D) Phagocytic cells
- (37) By which tissue membrane, liver is covered ?
(A) Areolar tissue (B) Epidermal tissue
(C) Connective tissue (D) Muscle tissue

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- (38) In which organ bile juice produced ?
(A) Liver (B) Gall bladder (C) Pancreas (D) Duodenum
- (39) In which organ bile juice functions?
(A) Liver (B) Gall bladder (C) Pancreas (D) Duodenum
- (40) Where the digestion of food is started ?
(A) Oesophagus (B) Pharynx (C) Stomach (D) Buccal cavity
- (41) Which enzymes are in the composition of gastric juice ?
(A) Ptylin, Renin, Lipase (B) Pepsin, Ptylin, Renin,
(C) Lipase Pepsin, Renin, (D) Ptylin, Lipase, Pepsin
- (42) Who digests Starch ?
(A) Ptylin (B) Pepsin (C) Trypsin (D) Renin
- (43) Function of lysozyme.....
(A) Anti bacterial agent (B) Absorption
(C) Digestion of lipid (D) Transport of food
- (44) Which is the important enzymes of gastric juice ?
(A) Renin (B) Lipase (C) Pepsin (D) Ptylin
- (45) By what Trypsinogen is converted into Trypsin ?
(A) Oxantic cells (B) Enterokinase (C) Bicarbonate salts (D) Chyme
- (46) What is digested by trypsin ?
(A) Protein (B) Lipid (C) Carbohydrate (D) All Above
- (47) Protein
(A) Polypeptide, Amino acids (B) Proteoses, Peptons
(C) Polypeptide, Peptons (D) Polypeptide, Disaccharides
- (48) Protein
(A) Diglyceraldehydes, Monoglyceraldehydes (B) Glycerol, Fatty acids
(C) Polypeptide, Amino acids (D) Dipeptide, Amino acids
- (49) Lipids
(A) Diglyceraldehydes, Monoglyceraldehydes (B) Dinucleotides, Mononucleotides
(C) Dipeptide, Peptides (D) Fatty acids, Amino acids
- (50) Maltose
(A) Glucose, Fructose (B) Glucose, Galactose
(C) Glucose, Sucrose (D) Glucose, Glucose
- (51) Which enzymes converts Monoglyceral-dehydes into fatty acids and glycerol ?
(A) Protease (B) Sucrase (C) Maltase (D) Lipase
- (52) Components which is responsible for stimulation of juice.
(A) HCl (B) Gastrin (C) Enterogastrone (D) Erepsin
- (53) What product can be obtained by erepsin ?
(A) Glucose (B) Amino acid (C) Trypsin (D) Glycerol

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- (54) By which process water is transported ?
(A) Osmosis (B) Diffusion (C) Active transport (D) Passive transport
- (55) Which gland in our digestive system has compound racemose structure ?
(A) Liver (B) Salivary gland (C) Pancreas (D) Duodenum
- (56) Which hormones are secreted by Pancreas ?
(A) Prolectin, Insulin (B) Insulin, Glucagon
(C) Secretin, Glucagon (D) Bilirubin, Prolectin
- (57) Hydrolyzing the complex components into small size with the help of enzyme means...
(A) Assimilation (B) Ingestion (C) Digestion (D) Absorption
- (58) In the absorption of which component no difficulties arise ?
(A) Amino acid (B) Fructose (C) Fatty acid (D) Glycerol
- (59) The characteristic of colitis is.....
(A) Watery stool with blood and mucus (B) Lack of food absorption
(C) Faeces are not moved ahead in the rectum (D) Swelling in stomach
- (60) Not connected with peptic ulcer.....
(A) Irregular diet (B) indigestion (C)Mental stress (D) Pressure of emotion
- (61) What is colitis ?
(A) Constipation (B) Hepatitis (C) Ulcer in colon (D) Swelling in colon
- (62) What is ulcerative ?
(A)Swelling in colon (B) Swelling in stomach
(C) Ulcer in colon (D)Ulcer in stomach
- (63) What is the causes of gastritis ?
(A)Swelling in stomach (B) Effect of gastric juice
(C) Swelling in colon (D)Toxic effect in digestive track
- (64) Digestion related diseaes in which liver is effected ?
(A) Indigestion (B) Hepatitis (C) Colitis (D) Ulcerative
- (65) In which organ of digestive track hydrolysis of starch into maltose take place ?
(A) Stomach (B) Liver (C) Duodenum (D) Mouth
- (66) Pancreas is an endocrine as well as exocrine gland because
(A) It secretes insulin and glucagon hormones (B) It secretes alkaline pancreatic juice
(C) It is very much similar to the structure of salivary gland (D) A and B both
- (67) Improper sentence for liver...
(A) It carries 1.2 to 1.5 Kg weight in adult human (B) It like compound racemose gland
(C) It lockated in abdominal cavity. (D) It is divided into left and right lobes.
- (68) Mention the improper sentence from following :
(A) Bile juice emulsifies the fat.
(B) Chyme is a digestive acidic food in stomach.
(C) Pancreatic juice converts lipid into fatty acid and glycerol.
(D) Endogastrin stimulates the secretion of gastric juice.

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(69) Complex components are not absorbed by digestive track because.....

- (A) They are large in size. (B) Their molecular weights is high.
 (C) They are insoluble. (D) A and B both

(70) What are chyme particles....

- (A) The process of conversion of fat into small droplets.
 (B) The process of conversion of Micelles substances of glycerol into fatty droplet.
 (C) The process of preparation of incompletely digested acidic food through gastric juice
 (D) The process of preparation of completely digested liquid food in midgut.

(71) Improper sentence for hepatitis...

- (A) Eyes are seen yellow due to increased amount of bile pigments.
 (B) Toxic effect or moving effect in digestive track is responsible.
 (C) The liver cells fail to excrete bile.
 (D) Obstacle occurred in bile duct.

(72) Make the correct pairs

Column - I	Column - II	
(P) Small intestine	(i) Largest factory	(A) (P-iv) (Q -iii) (R- i) (S - ii)
(Q) Pancreas	(ii) Absorption of glucose	(B) (P-iii) (Q -ii) (R- i) (S - iv)
(R) Liver	(iii) Carrying electrolytic solution	(C) (P-iv) (Q -iii) (R- i) (S - ii)
(S) Colon	(iv) Digestion and absorption	(D) (P-ii) (Q -iv) (R- iii) (S - i)

(73) Make the correct pairs

Column - I	Column - II	
(P) Small intestine	(i) 23 cm	(A) (P-iv) (Q -ii) (R- i) (S - iii)
(Q) Large intestine	(ii) 4 meter	(B) (P-ii) (Q -iv) (R- i) (S - iii)
(R) Oesophagus	(iii) 12.5 cm	(C) (P-i) (Q -iii) (R- ii) (S - iv)
(S) Pharynx	(iv) 1.5 meter	(D) (P-iii) (Q -i) (R- ii) (S - iv)

(74) Make the correct pairs

Column - I	Column - II	
(P) Lipase	(i) Starch	(A) (P-iv) (Q -ii) (R- i) (S - iii)
(Q) Pepsin	(ii) Casein	(B) (P-iii) (Q -iv) (R- ii) (S - i)
(R) Renin	(iii) Protein	(C) (P-iv) (Q -iii) (R- ii) (S - i)
(S) Ptylin	(iv) Lipid	(D) (P-iii) (Q -ii) (R- iv) (S - i)

(75) Make the correct pairs

Column - I	Column - II	
(P) Kwashiorkor	(i) Indigestion	(A) (P-iii) (Q -iv) (R- ii) (S -i)
(Q) Gastritis	(ii) More production of bile pigments	(B) (P-iv) (Q -iii) (R- ii) (S-i)
(R) Hepatitis	(iii) Malnutrition	(C) (P-ii) (Q -iii) (R- iv) (S -i)
(S) Constipation	(iv) Effects of food toxicity	(D) (P-i) (Q -iii) (R- iv) (S -i)

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- (76) How pepsin is differing from trypsin ? (DPMT - 1993)
(A) It digests protein in acidic medium (B) It digests protein in alkaline medium
(C) It digests carbohydrate in acidic medium (D) It digests carbohydrate in alkaline medium
- (77) Human intestine large because..... (DPMT - 1996)
(A) Bacteria in the food moves slowly
(B) Substances of food digest slowly
(C) It provide more space for the absorption of digested food
(D) It provide more space for the storage of food
- (78) How the epidermal cells in the stomach of vertebrate animal is protect stomach again HCl ? (NCERT -1981)
(A) HCl is dilute (B) Epidermal cells defense the function of HCl
(C) HCL is neutralized in stomach (D) Epidermal cells covered with secretion of mucous
- (79) By what the major part of mammalian teeth is made up ? (CPMT - 1984)
(A) Root (B) Pulp (C) Dentin (D) Enamel
- (80) Enterokinase takes part in the conversion of what ? (BHU-2000)
(A) Pepsinogen into pepsin (B) Trypsinogen into trypsin
(C) Protein into polypeptide (D) Caseinogen into casein
- (81) Secretin stimulates production of (M.P.P.M.T. 2002)
(A) Saliva (B) Gastric juice (C) Bile (D) Pencreatic juice
- (82) Pepsin acts in (H.P.P.M.T.-2001)
(A) Basic meduim (B)Acidic meduim (C) Neutral meduim (D) All type of meduim
- (83) Enzyme trypsin is secreted by (A.F.M.C. -2003)
(A) Duodenum (B) Liver (C) Pancreas (D) Stomach
- (84) Dental formula of adult human is (Orissa -2004)
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (85) The number of teeth that grow twice in the human life is (A.F.M.C. -2002,2004)
(A) 4 (B) 12 (C) 20 (D) 28
- (86) The number of teeth that grow once in the human life is (D.P.M.T, B.H.U.- 1986)
(A) 4 (B) 12 (C) 20 (D) 28
- (87) Cholesterol is synthesised in (M.P.P.M.T. - 2000)
(A) Brunner's glands (B) Liver (C) Spleen (D) Pancreas
- (88) Largest gland in human body is (J.K. C.M.E.E- 2003)
(A) Liver (B) Pancreas (C) Pituitary (D) Thyroid
- (89) Muscular contraction of alimentary canal are (C.M.C- 2003)
(A) Circulation (B) Deglutition (C) Churning (D) Peristalsis
- (90) Fatty acids and glycerol are first absorbed by (B.V.- 2000)
(A) Lymph vessels (B) Villi (C) Blood capillaries (D) Hepatic portal vein

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- (91) Trypsin changes (M.P.P.M.T. - 1995)
(A) Proteins into peptones (B) Fats into fatty acids
(C) Starch and glycogen into maltose (D) Maltose into its components
- (92) Secretin hormone is produced by (M.P.P.M.T. - 1995)
(A) Stomach (B) Liver (C) Intestine (D) Pancreas
- (93) Narrow distal part of stomach is (M.P.P.M.T. - 1995)
(A) Cardiac (B) Pharynx (C) Duodenum (D) Pylorus
- (94) pH suitable for ptyalin actions is (A.F.M.C. -1996)
(A) 6 - 8 (B) 7 - 8 (C) 3 - 2 (D) 9 - 3
- (95) What will happen if bile duct gets choked ? (D.P.M.T. - 1996)
(A) Faeces become dry (B) Acidic chyme will not be neutralised
(C) There will be little digestion in intestine (D) Little absorption of fat will occur
- (96) Digestion of both starch and protein is carried out by (A.F.M.C. -1996)
(A) Gastric juice (B) Gastric lipase (C) Pancreatic juice (D) Ptylin
- (97) What is common among amylase,renin and trypsin ? (C. P. M.T. -2000)
(A) All proteins (B) Proteolytic enzymes
(C) Produced in stomach (D) Act at pH lower then 7
- (98) Enterokinase is (B.H.U. -1997)
(A) Pancreatic hormone (B) Intestine hormone
(C) Pancreatic enzyme (D) Component of Intestinal juice
- (99) Which enzyme initiates protein digestion ? (M.P. P. M.T. -1997)
(A) Pepsin (B) Trypsin (C) Aminopeptidase (D) Carboxypeptidase
- (100) Enzyme which does not directly act upon food substrate is (Karnataka -1997)
(A) Trypsin (B) Lipase (C) Enterokinase (D) Amylopsin
- (101) Pepsin is secreted by (C. P. M.T. -1997)
(A) Peptic cells (B) Zymogen cells of stomach
(C) Zymogen cells of duodenum (D) Pancreas
- (102) Pepsinogen is activated by (Orissa -1997)
(A)Chymotrypsin (B) Trypsin (C) HCl (D) Pepsin
- (103) Contraction of gall bladder is induced by (C.B.S.E. -1998)
(A) Gastrin (B) Cholecystokinin (C) Secretin (D) Enterogastrone
- (104) Hormone that stimulates stomach to secrete gastric juice is (C.B.S.E. -1998)
(A) Renin (B) Enterokinase (C) Enterogastrone (D) Gastrin
- (105) Water is largely absorbed in (C. P. M.T. -1999)
(A) Stomach (B) Oesophagus (C) Small intestine (D) Colon
- (106) HCl is secreted by (D. P. M.T. -2002)
(A) Zymogen cells (B) Kupffer's cells (C) Oxyntic cells (D) Mucous cells

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- (107) Jundice is a disease of (A. P. M.E.E. -1999)
(A) Kidney (B) Liver (C) Pancreas (D) Duodenum
- (108) Which is different ? (B.H.U. -1999)
(A) Gastrin (B) Secretin (C) Ptyalin (D) Glucagon
- (109) Gastrin is (B.H.U. -1999)
(A) Hormone (B) Enzyme (C) Nutrient (D) Digestive secretion
- (110) Saliva contains enzyme (C. P. M.T. -2003)
(A) Enterokinase (B) Ptyalin/ Amylase (C) Chymotrypsin (D) Lipase
- (111) In human being cellulose is digested by (Karnataka -1999)
(A) Enzyme (B) Symbiotic bacteria
(C) Symbiotic protozoans (D) None of the above
- (112) Enzyme lactase occurs in (M.P.P.M.T. -2000)
(A) Saliva (B) Pancreatic juice (C) Intestinal juice (D) Stomach
- (113) Protein / enzyme is absent in (M.P.P.M.T. -2000)
(A) Saliva (B) Bile (C) Pancreatic juice (D) Intestinal juice
- (114) Dental formula shows (M.P.P.M.T. -2000)
(A) Structure of teeth (B) Monophyodont or diphyodont condition
(C) Number and type of teeth in both jaws
(D) Number and type of teeth in one half of both jaws
- (115) pH of gastric juice / stomach is (Orissa-2003)
(A) 1.5 -3.0 (B) 5.0 - 6.8 (C) 7.0 - 9.0 (D) 6.0 -8.0
- (116) In case of taking food rich in lime juice, the action of ptylin on starch is
(A) Enhanced (B) Reduced (C) Unaffected (D) Stopped (A.I.I.M.S. -2000)
- (117) Bile salts take part in (A.M.U. -2000)
(A) Digestion of carbohydrates (B) Brokedown of proteins
(C) Emulsification of fat (D) Absorption of glycerol
- (118) Digestive juice contains catalytic agents called (Pb.P.M.T. -2000)
(A) Vitamins (B) Hormones (C) Enzymes (D) Nitrates
- (119) Which is not the function of liver (D.P.M.T. -2001)
(A) Production of insulin (B) Detoxification
(C) Storage of glycogen (D) Production of bile
- (120) Fat absorbed from gut is transported in blood as (Kerala -2001)
(A) Micelles (B) Liposomes (C) Chemomicrons (D) Chlymicrons
- (121) In small intestine, active absorption occurs in case of (A.M.U. -2001)
(A) Glucose (B) Amino acids (C) Na⁺ (D) All the above
- (122) Which one is not matched (Har.P.M.T. -2002)
(A) Pepsin - stomach (B) Renin - liver (C) Trypsin - intestine (D) Ptyalin - mouth

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- (123) What is cholecystikinin (Orissa -2002)
(A) Bile pigment (B) Gastro-intestinal hormone (C) Enzyme (D) Lipid
- (124) Secretion of gastric juice is controlled by (C.P.M.T. -2002)
(A) Enterogesterone (B) Cholecystokinin (C) Gastrin (D) Pepsin
- (125) Which one is wisdom teeth (C.P.M.T. -2002)
(A) Third molar, four in number (B) Third molar, two in number
(C) Second molar, four in number (D) Second molar, two in number
- (126) In humans, digestion is (B.H.U. -2002)
(A) Intercellular (B) Intracellular (C) Extracellular (D) Both A and B
- (127) Gall bladder takes part in (R.P.M.T. -2002)
(A) Secretion of bile (B) Storage of bile
(C) Formation of bile salts (D) Formation of enzymes
- (128) Rennin acts on milk protein and changes (J.I.P.M.E.R. -2002)
(A) Caesinogen into caesin (B) Caesin into paracaesin
(C) Caesinogen into paracaesin (D) Paracaesin into Caesinogen
- (129) Glucose is stored in liver as (A.F.M.C. -2003)
(A) Starch (B) Glycogen (C) Cellulose (D) Sucrose
- (130) Absorption of glycerol, fatty acids and monoglycerides takes place by
(A) Lymph vessels within villi (B) Walls of stomach (Karnataka-2003)
(C) Colon (D) Capillaries within villi
- (131) Which ones are bile salts (Karnataka-2003)
(A) Haemoglobin and biliverdine (B) Bilirubin and biliverdine
(C) Bilirubin and Haemoglobin (D) Sodium glycolate and taurocholate
- (132) Ptylin is inactivated by a component of gastric juice called (Har.P.M.T. -2003)
(A) Pepsin (B) HCl (C) Rennin (D) Mucus
- (133) Epithelial cells involved in absorption of digested food have on their free surface.
(A) Zymogen grannules (B) Pinocytic vesicles (A.I.E.E.E.-2003)
(C) Phagocytic vesicles (D) Microvilli
- (134) First step in digestion of fat is (B.H.U. -2003)
(A) Emulsification (B) Enzyme action
(C) Absorption by lacteals (D) Storage in adipose tissue
- (135) DNA-ase and RNA-ase are enzymes produced by (B.H.U. -2003)
(A) Salivary glands (B) Pancreas (C) Stomach (D) Intestine
- (136) Carboxypeptidase is secreted by (Kerala-2004)
(A) Pancreas (B) Stomach (C) Salivary glands (D) Intestine
- (137) Secretin and Cholecystokinin are digestive hormone, They are Secreted in
(A) Pyloric stomach (B) Duodenum (C) Ileum (D) Oesophagus (CBSE -2005)

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- (138) Crown of teeth is covered by (AFMC-2005)
(A) Dentin (B) Enamel (C) A and B both (D) Non of these
- (139) Both the crown and root of a tooth is covered by a layer of bony hard substance called (J&K CET-2005)
(A) Enamel (B) Dentin (C) Bony socket (D) Cementum
- (140) Lysozymes are found in (MPPMT-2004)
(A) Saliva (B) Tears (C) A and B both (D) Mitochondria
- (141) Which of the following is not present in pancreatic juice (HPPMT-2005)
(A) Trypsinogen (B) Chymotrypsin (C) Parasitic (D) lipase
A. Both A and R are true and R is correct explanation of A
B. Both A and B are true but R is not the correct explanation of A
C. A is true but R is false
D. A is false but R is true
- (142) A : Many tube like glands are present in the wall of small intestine.
R : These glands secrete enzyme DNase and RNase into the intestinal juice.
(A) A (B) (C) (D)
- (143) A : Large intestine also shows the presence of villi like small intestine.
R : Absorption of water takes place in large intestine.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (144) A : Thick layers of muscles are present in the wall of alimentary canal.
R : These muscles help in the mixing of food materials with the enzymes coming from different glands in the alimentary canal.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (145) A : Carbohydrates are more suitable for the production of energy in the body than proteins and fats.
R : Carbohydrates can be stored in the tissues as glycogen for use in the production of energy, whenever necessary.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (146) A : The main part of carbohydrate digestion takes place in small intestine.
R : Here pancreatic amylase converts carbohydrate into lactose.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (147) A : Starch is hydrolysed by ptyalin to maltose.
R : Sucrase hydrolyses sucrose to lactose.
(A) (B) (C) (D)
- (148) A : Absorption of digested food mainly occurs in the stomach.
R : Stomach produces the hormone gastrin and the intrinsic factor and it liquifies ingested food.
(A) (B) (C) (D)

Questionbank Biology

ANSWER

1	b	41	c	81	d	121	d
2	a	42	a	82	b	122	b
3	b	43	a	83	c	123	b
4	d	44	c	84	d	124	c
5	a	45	b	85	c	125	c
6	d	46	a	86	b	126	c
7	c	47	b	87	d	127	b
8	d	48	c	88	a	128	a
9	c	49	a	89	d	129	b
10	b	50	d	90	a	130	a
11	b	51	d	91	a	131	b
12	c	52	b	92	c	132	b
13	b	53	b	93	d	133	d
14	c	54	a	94	a	134	a
15	a	55	c	95	b	135	b
16	c	56	b	96	d	136	a
17	c	57	c	97	a	137	b
18	b	58	d	98	d	138	b
19	d	59	a	99	a	139	b
20	a	60	b	100	a	140	c
21	c	61	c	101	b	141	a
22	b	62	a	102	b	142	c
23	c	63	a	103	c	143	d
24	d	64	d	104	b	144	a
25	c	65	d	105	d	145	d
26	b	66	d	106	d	146	c
27	d	67	d	107	c	147	c
28	d	68	c	108	b	148	d
29	b	69	d	109	c		
30	a	70	b	110	a		
31	d	71	b	111	b		
32	c	72	a	112	d		
33	c	73	b	113	c		
34	d	74	c	114	b		
35	b	75	a	115	d		
36	a	76	a	116	a		
37	c	77	d	117	b		
38	b	78	d	118	c		
39	d	79	c	119	a		
40	d	80	b	120	a		

